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FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Approved:
Dean:

(Prof. Yoto Yotov, MD, PhD)



SYLLABUS

IN

Latin Language and Medical Terminology

Specialty	MEDICINE
Educational - qualification degree	master
Organizational form of education	full-time
Auditorial activity (Lectures/Seminars)	60 (15/45)
ECTS- credits	4
Discipline type	compulsory
Semester/s of education	first and second
Semester of examination	second
Developer of the Syllabus:	Vesselin Stoykov, senior lecturer

Varna, 2024

ANNOTATION

Aims of the course	<p>The discipline of Latin Language and Medical Terminology introduces students from the English language program of Medicine to various medical terms and provides them with a comprehensive picture of them, while also confirming the concept that the best way to study medical terms is to understand them in their proper context. Increasing one's vocabulary while limiting grammatical use is emphasized heavily in the discipline's curriculum. Students must master the five Latin declensions of nouns and the two sets of adjectives in order to understand medical terminology, use appropriate prepositional phrases, and understand word construction and compound word definitions.</p> <p>Gaining a deeper understanding of the roots of terms originating mostly from Greek and Latin can help students decipher medical terminology, regardless of how complicated it may appear. A methodical strategy to studying medical terminology is suggested to the students during their studies. This strategy explains the rules of defining, building and usage of medical terminology. Through the practical use of Latin, it also orients, trains, and improves precise and efficient communication for practical professional tasks related to health care, as well as exposing the potential of modern medical terminology. Medical language is a specialized vocabulary used by healthcare practitioners in the field of medicine. Precision and clarity are encouraged by medical terminology. Global healthcare is standardized as a result. It guarantees patient security.</p> <p>The first stage in studying an unfamiliar subject is acquiring its vocabulary. Medical language is consistent and standard all over the world, allowing healthcare workers to communicate efficiently and precisely. It is mostly based on Greek and Latin vocabulary.</p> <p>Students who study the Language of Medicine in Latin benefit not only from the discipline's guidance, but also from gaining a greater understanding and logical acceptance of other disciplines such as anatomy, biology, chemistry, physiology, and human disease. They gain information as the foundation for their professional education from the start, and certain terminologies are viewed as the outcomes of a specific sort of erudition required for successful and correct communication.</p> <p>The instructional program's curriculum includes basic topical themes with the following accents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">I. To make the "language of medicine" intelligible, various rules must be observed. The Latin grammar is provided schematically, with only the essential minimum selected. This provides a foundation for the students to grasp the various medical terms. It gives students the terminology they need to comprehend and interact with people in clinical settings.II. The various topics are presented not as standalone issues, but as self-contained relationships between grammatical and lexical elements, with instances of creative application in anatomical, clinical, and pharmacological terminology.III. The training material is organised into topic modules. The majority of them are structural in nature, with an emphasis on the nominative and genitive cases. Because of their dominance in the structure of medical word combinations, these are the two situations that are discussed in depth in all areas. The usage of the other cases (accusative and
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	<p>ablative) is shown with commonly used medical expressions.</p> <p>IV. Grammatical issues are shown with examples organised into anatomical, clinical, and pharmacological terminological sections. Students are provided with a list of important terminology and definitions.</p> <p>V. Use dictionaries and reference books;</p> <p>VI. The various theme categories also offer detailed ancient Greek equivalent forms of Latin names. This helps students to identify the distinctions between anatomical and clinical terminology;</p> <p>VII. The educational course contains a topic unit called Prescriptions, in which medical students will study the fundamentals of prescription writing, such as essential words and abbreviations, etc.;</p> <p>VIII. Offer multimedia-rich course materials;</p> <p>IX. Students will also learn about the most often used Latin and ancient Greek prefixes, suffixes, and roots, as well as the fundamental names of the most important terms in modern anatomical nomenclature and diagnoses. That is why students must acquire the word-building rules required to broaden their knowledge and grasp of medical language. This gives them the knowledge and aptitude to comprehend the created words;</p> <p>The lectures are presented extensively and illustrated with practical activities. During practical studies, proper technical equipment is employed to ensure the effective achievement of the educational aims.</p> <p>After studying the included units, the following outcomes are achieved:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> students increase their language, professional, and overall understanding; they learn fundamental terms of ancient Greek and Latin origin that serve as word building blocks for many words in English; the English language has a huge number of authentic Latin words; they permanently master general medical terminology, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - anatomical/histological; - clinical; - pharmaceutical. students may employ professional language and relate it to the anatomical and histological structure of the human body; define widespread medical abbreviations and acronyms; they comprehend the names of medication's forms and preparations; they are instructed for prescription writing; assess the quality of medical literature accessible in both print and online formats; the students learn medical Phrases; the students learn Latin Sayings; they may discover Latin phrases and mottoes that are commonly used in modern literature and culture; they are a beginning point for exploring how each of these Latin phrases might contribute to our understanding of Latin and English grammar and vocabulary, ancient history and culture, rhetoric, and etymology.
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Outcomes for students at the end of the course:

Learning outcomes are combination of information, skill and competence acquired through education.

After successfully completing the Latin medical course, the students will know how to:

- acquire and keep an active vocabulary of vital medical terms and phrases across diverse bodily systems;
- explain the basic rules in pronouncing/reading and writing medical terms;
- identify and interpret compound medical terms by breaking them into their component word parts in order to decipher their meaning;
- identify the Latin and Greek roots/combining forms and use them for new word formation;
- identify, name, explain, break down, and understand compound medical terms, including word roots, prefixes, and suffixes;
- apply the rules of word building, explaining and using anatomical and clinical terms;
- build compound medical terms by providing the students with the definitions;
- clarify medical terms that apply to body systems, diagnosis, disease, and treatment accurately;
- develop the ability to accurately pronounce, spell, and use medical terms in real-world healthcare contexts;
- correctly construct singular and plural forms of the Latin medical terms;
- associate the medical terms with body systems;
- explore anatomical and physiological terms to better understand the structure and function of the human body;
- identify and understand common medical abbreviations and acronyms used in healthcare environments;
- assist in improving the ever-increasing amount of medical knowledge.

(Course) Competences	<p>Medical terminology is a crucial component of healthcare education. Competence in the language of medicine is not achieved all of a sudden. Terminological competency is developed in Latin seminars, which are part of the integrated educational program for future doctors. A strong medical vocabulary is the result of outstanding time management skills and the student's persistent devotion.</p> <p>Students will learn and apply fundamental medical word-building skills by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying medical terminology and use it to construct statements; • students must be able to apply their knowledge of Latin medical terminology both orally and in writing, as well as have a basic grasp and abilities in English; • utilising word component parts and their meanings to generate appropriately spelt medical phrases; • summarising illness processes and symptoms that impact the organs and bodily systems. • being proficient in medical language in order to appropriately describe symptoms, diseases, treatments, and drugs. • communicating successfully using fundamental medical vocabulary in both verbal and written formats, show that the students grasp the components and meanings of medical words, and verbalise their familiarity with bodily systems, planes, and positional terminology • using correct medical vocabulary at an advanced level, distinguish between normal anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology, and recognise common testing and procedure statements.
Competence group	<p>1. Practice-Based Learning and Improvement that involves investigation and evaluation of their own patient care, appraisal, and assimilation of scientific evidence, and improvements in patient care. Students who are proficient in the language of medicine are better able to</p>

	<p>comprehend and interact with patients in clinical settings. It guarantees patient safety. Use the knowledge students have gained to interact with patients in an efficient manner. To reduce misunderstandings, errors, and possible patient harm, acknowledge the moral and responsible use of medical terminology. Healthcare providers can evaluate a patient's requirements more rapidly and precisely thanks to this standardised language. By guaranteeing that all parties engaged in a patient's care are aware of the same facts, medical terminology lowers the possibility of mistakes being made in diagnosis and treatments. Medical language helps healthcare professionals to correctly explain symptoms, diseases, and procedures during patient evaluations, diagnosis, and treatment planning, guaranteeing that patient care remains well-informed and consistent. Generally speaking, patients do not need to comprehend the language of medicine. Nonetheless, some patients want to know what specific terms or acronyms mean on their charts or in their records because it makes them feel more involved in their own treatment, which may lead to higher compliance.</p>
Competence group	<p>2. Interpersonal and Communication Skills that result in effective information exchange and teaming with patients, their families, and other health professionals.</p> <p>In order to provide appropriate treatment and interact with their healthcare colleagues, physicians, nurses, and others in clinical positions must use their learnt knowledge and comprehend medical language.</p>

Key competencies for lifelong learning, that the discipline develops:

- Lifelong learning is a notion adopted by governments and educational institutions throughout the world to recognise the necessity for ongoing learning regardless of career.
- It helps healthcare workers improve their diagnostic abilities.
- Medical imaging, genetics, and diagnostic testing have advanced to the point where practitioners must effectively analyse complicated data.
- The ongoing obligation for students to alter their practice as they adjust to changes in their surroundings and the demands of their positions will assist students in developing the capacity to transfer these abilities at critical moments in their training and future employment.
- Keeping up with the newest diagnostic equipment and procedures provides accurate and fast diagnoses, which are essential for effective treatment.
- If they are to succeed in a rapidly evolving profession, medical students must be proficient in the abilities that support lifelong learning.
- Only afterward will future physicians be well-positioned to respond to changes in knowledge, update their practice in line with the evolving evidence base, and continue to contribute effectively as social demands shift.
- As the system that provides health services changes rapidly, future medical physicians must develop critical thinking abilities in order to decipher the meanings of unknown terminology in medicine and keep up with developing healthcare language.

Multilingual competence

This competence defines the ability to use different languages appropriately and effectively for communication. It broadly shares the main skill dimensions of literacy: it is based on the ability to understand, express and interpret concepts, thoughts, feelings, facts and opinions in both oral and written form (listening, speaking, reading and writing) in an appropriate range of societal and cultural contexts according to one's wants or needs.

Entrepreneurship competence

The importance of innovation and entrepreneurial training in medical education is becoming more widely acknowledged. The capacity to transform ideas into action is referred to as entrepreneurship.

It encompasses risk-taking, inventiveness, and originality in addition to the capacity to organise and oversee initiatives to meet goals. Internal medicine, family medicine, paediatrics, surgery, emergency medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology, psychiatry, anaesthesiology, and pathology are among the fields where it is far more useful.

At our university, the Department of Foreign Language Teaching, Communications, and Sport (DFLCS) promotes the growth of innovation and entrepreneurship in the educational environment. Activities for teaching entrepreneurship that are relevant to lifelong learning will be presented soon. Students will be given the chance to evaluate their entrepreneurial proficiency in medical terminology via a questionnaire. Students registered in the DFLCS's entrepreneurship program will be ready to enter the local workforce as well as hospitals and medical facilities where they will start working as medical professionals.

Methods of education

1. lectures/presentations

2. seminars exercises

Alongside with the standard lectures and seminars exercises, creative ways may make the learning experience more interesting, interactive, and effective.

The following are some creative approaches of teaching medical terminology:

- The term "technology integration in education" describes the application of technology to improve the educational process for students.
- Presentations using multimedia that engage the audience.
- Making medical terminology games through gamification may make learning engaging and dynamic.
- Because mnemonic techniques employ particular language to memory retention and link information to be learnt with important words or letters, they are a unique type of transformational approach.
- identifying trustworthy and reputable web sources in order to make efficient use of them and help students develop their abilities.

Using modern and creative methods maximises student engagement and retention while guaranteeing a thorough learning experience.

NB! All of the course materials for each semester, including lectures and presentations, papers, seminar

exercises, information on colloquia and final exams, sample tests, and assignments, are available

through the teaching platform "Blackboard."

▪ Necessary for the following disciplines:

Medical terminology serves as the foundation for both medical literature and research. It helps fields like as anatomy, histology, pathology, pharmacology, dentistry, etc. This language uses official terminology and acronyms to describe anatomy, biological processes, illnesses, diagnosis, treatments, drug, and procedures.